

FIREMEN'S SONG.

Air—Star Spangled Banner.

Oh! say can you hear amid terror and flight,
When ruin lurks darkly, 'round love's peaceful dwelling,
Where the red fire glows on the dark brow of night,
As it bursts 'midst the darkness in full chorus swelling?

Now it catches the ear,
With a melody clear,
Now breaks through the crowd with a strong manly cheer,
Till the firemen's trumpet,
And long may it wave,
When blown by the breeze
And cheer'd on by the brave.

Now dark grows the scene, and fond hearts must keep,
These vigils of hope for loved ones repining;
Sink fast in the fetters of innocent sleep,
Not even a dream their dark danger disclosing!
With a voice of delight,
It breaks through the dark night,
Hark! now it soft sounds through the glimmering light.

Till the fireman's trumpet,
To succor and save,
Blown loud by the breeze,
And cheer'd on by the brave.

And thus be it ever, when firemen shall stand,
Between our loved homes and the dire conflagration,
The pride of our city, the boast of the land,
They present a firm front to the foe of the nation,
United and free,
They ever may be,
And ready to rally around Liberty,
And the fireman's trumpet
Forever will wave,
Amid danger and gloom,
To succor and save.

We heartily coincide in the sentiments so well expressed by the author of the song.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

When General Wayne took command of the expedition destined to act against the Indians of the Northwest, he was fully aware of the difficulties which lay in his way, and the almost insurmountable obstacles to be overcome. The enemy against whom he had now to contend, pursued a vastly different mode of warfare from that which he had recently fought, and vigilance, subtility, and cunning, were of far greater need in the command of such an expedition, than the orthodox skill of a military chief. It was highly necessary to be constantly upon the alert to prevent surprise; and to guard against the machinations of his crafty foe, he organized several corps of spies, composed of the most efficient and experienced woodmen and Indian hunters which the frontiers afforded. The command of these companies was given to such as were distinguished for their intrepidity and coolness in danger. Among others who merited and obtained this honor, was Captain William Wells, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians while a child, and brought up under their tutelage until he arrived at maturity. He had been engaged in the action with St. Clair, and commanded a select body of the enemy, who were stationed opposite the artillery, and did fearful execution among the cannoneers. Feeling assured, after that event, that the whites would take a bloody revenge, and anticipating their ultimate success in the contest, he left the Indians and joined Wayne's army. His knowledge of the country, of the Indian language, and, above all, of their habits and mode of fighting, pointing him out as an efficient and valuable scout. Among his men was one by the name of Henry Miller, who likewise had served an apprenticeship with the Indians, but had escaped, leaving his youngest brother Christopher—who had refused to fly—in their hands. The corps of Captain Wells performed many deeds of valor and bravery during the campaign, which raised them high in the estimation of the commander, and excited against him the implacable hostility of the Indians.

On one occasion he was directed by Wayne to bring in an Indian prisoner. Selecting a few of his band, he started on his perilous duty. Caution and secrecy they proceeded through the Indian country, hoping to surprise a straggling party, but met none with whom they could cope, until they reached the Anglaise river, on the banks of which they discovered Indian signs. Searching carefully in the neighborhood, they came upon a party of three Indians, who were gathered about a small fire, cooking venison. They had judiciously selected their camp, having located it on the apex of a small knoll, or mound, which was cleared of underbrush, and gave them a free and uninterrupted view of the woods around them, thus rendering it difficult to approach without being discovered. Wells, Miller, and McClellan reconnoitred their position, and, in doing so, discovered a fallen tree on one side of their camp, which afforded the only cover within rifle distance of them. It was a delicate affair to gain the shelter of its branches without being seen, which would have frustrated their design. Wells determined to attempt it, however; and, dismounting and tying their horses, they commenced to creep on all fours in a zig-zag direction, taking advantage of every inequality of ground, every shrub and rock, to shelter and conceal their approach. In this manner, after much exertion, they reached the tree, and for the time were covered by its branches. Here they arranged their plan, and prepared for its execution. One of the Indians was on his hands and knees, mending the fire; another was seated opposite to him, engaged in conversation with the third, who was standing in front of the fire, and between the others. All appeared to be in the best spirits in anticipation of their meal, and little dreamed of the proximity of danger.

It was arranged that Wells and Miller were to shoot the two on either side of the fire, while McClellan, who was as fleet as a deer, was to charge through the smoke and capture the center one as he had time to recover from his first surprise. Resting their rifles on the trunk of the tree, they aimed at the hearts of their foes, and in a moment two reports awoke the echoes of the surrounding forest, and McClellan was bounding at his utmost speed toward the camp. The third of the redskins fell dead, while the third, discovering the rapid approach of the intruder, dropped his rifle, which he had not time to use, and fled towards the river, which, at the point where he approached it, had banks twenty feet in height. McClellan was at his heels, however, followed by the others of the party. There was no opportunity to doubt, and the Indians were forced to leap off into the mud and water below. Here he stuck fast, floundering and trying to get out. McClellan, discovering his situation, sprang upon him, and, as the other drew his knife, he raised his tomahawk, and threatened him with instant death unless he surrendered. The rest of the

party appearing on the bank above, the Indian found his escape hopeless, and yielded himself a prisoner. After considerable exertion, they managed to drag both out of the mire, and bound their prize, who proved sulky, and refused to speak either in the English or Indian tongue. In washing the mud off his person, they discovered that he was a white man, but they could learn nothing of his history, as he still refused to speak. Miller, thinking it might be his brother, whom he had left among the Indians, rode up alongside of him and called him by his Indian name.

The effect was instantaneous. He started, turned towards his brother, and eagerly demanded, in the Indian tongue, how he came to know his name. The other easily explained the mystery, and the brothers were locked in each other's arms the next moment. Their prisoner was, indeed, Christopher Miller, who, by one of those providential occurrences by which the white man seems to be protected from danger, while the red man is doomed to extinction, had escaped instant death, perhaps, at the hands of his own brother. Had his situation in camp been different—had he been on either side of the fire, instead of in the center of the group, death had been inevitable. After scalping the two dead Indians, the party returned to headquarters with their prisoner, and he was ordered to be confined in the guard-house by Wayne, who interrogated him in regard to the intentions of the Indians. He remained for some time sulky and reserved, notwithstanding the efforts of Captain Wells and his brother Henry to induce him to abandon the Indians and return to civilized life. Upon being released unconditionally, he acquiesced, and, joining Wells' company, served faithfully during the rest of the campaign.

THE FARMER.

[From the German Telegraph.]

Ma. Editor: In the last T. V. graph a request that some of your correspondents would give their experience in raising potatoes. If mine can be of any use, here it is. I usually put in about two acres.

Seed. I use about ten bushels of seed to the acre; I think it best to change seed every three years; in selecting seed I take them as they grow, large and small, the large ones I cut in ten or a dozen pieces, being careful to have one or two eyes on each piece; the small ones I cut in half.

The Ground. I commonly put potatoes where corn grew the season before; I cut the cuds off in the winter close to the ground.

The Manure. I take it out of the barnyard, I have it thrown in a heap as it comes from the stables, in order to let it heat before hauling out, which I do early, and have it spread evenly over the ground. I put on a good coat of manure for potatoes.

The Signs. I am aware there is a number of farmers ruled by the "signs," for planting this crop. My sign is, when I am ready, and the ground is in good order.

Planting. When I commence, I plow round the outside, dropping the seed in every other furrow, about four feet apart, until I have it wide enough for the handlings. I then start a couple of hands, having four rows going on at the same time; by this way I economize time, as the droppers need never wait. The same way in gathering the crop.

Cultivating. After planting, I harrow the ground well; when they are up an inch or two, I give them another good harrowing; and as soon as they are large enough to go between the rows with a horse, I cultivate them twice before plowing, which I do with a light plow, just before the vines fall or the blossom shows itself. After this, they require nothing more than to pull up the weeds as they appear.

Last season I planted three different varieties—the black, white, and blue Mercer; but the season was such that it was difficult to say which turned out the best, as the rest affected them all. I shall give them each another trial. The latter variety, however, will command the highest price and the most ready sale in Philadelphia.

MONTGOMERY CO., Feb. 12, 1858.

Young Men and the Farm. Before asking "Farmer's Son" a few questions that may be of use to himself and others, let me beg of him to get rid of the idea of men and women being slaves. God intended that all should earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. This he will find to be the case if he would succeed in any occupation. His complaint of want of time for study is admirably answered by the remark of a late traveler and missionary in Africa, who has attracted much notice in Europe lately. He says that until he was 17 he had to work in a cotton-mill to assist his mother and educate himself, and that while at work he studied Latin, &c., &c., proving thereby in such cases as "Farmer's Son" refers to, that "where there is a will there is a way."

Now to the question, "How many acres are in the farm? how many are cultivated? how far are you from the market? how many cows do you have to culminate the farm? how many ever thought or looked about you to see in what way you could make your father's farm (old man's farm is too grossly disrespectful) yield twice as much as it does now? have you ever thought that if you can make one cow yield 60 dollars per annum, you get the interest without any risk, of \$1000, and if your farm will support 20 cows, you have more than an average income on \$20,000 cash and no risk? If the hire is too small you must swarm. I know of no business so likely to succeed, or in which at this moment more wanted, than good farmers; if they are honest, careful of their tools and thoroughly understand their business, they will not be like most young men who leave the farm for cities, ruined or broken-hearted for want of employment. Should they take a wife with them, who thoroughly understands the work of a farm, is cleanly and willing, they will be all the more welcome.

Hen Manure. The following uses may be made of it: Manure your onion beds generously with it; or make a leach of an old barrel full of it, and apply the liquid to your garden plants while growing; or pulverize it and mix it with plaster, and put it in your corn hills at planting; or the first hoeing. Hen manure is one of the most valuable we have, yet it is generally wasted.

The best mode to preserve it, is to cover the floor of the hen-house with several inches of leaf mould. Remove this when occasion requires, and cover the floor with fresh mould. You will thus secure an exceedingly rich compost, more valuable than guano, and beneficial to all crops, especially to corn.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Halt! Mar. 10.—The steamer Canada arrived here this morning, from Liverpool, with dates to the 27th of February.

The principal feature in the news by this arrival is that of a change in the British Ministry, in consequence of the defeat of Lord Palmerston, in the conspiracy bill. Lord Derby has been called to the Premiership. The new Cabinet as first formed was modified by Lord Stanley taking the Colonial Department, and Sir Bulwer Lytton retiring from it.

The trial of the Italian conspirators against the life of the Emperor Napoleon resulted in the conviction of Orsini, Rudio, and Pierri, who have been sentenced to death. Gorney has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The Danish Ministry have resigned. The English and Irish Cabinets stand as follows: Premier, Lord Derby; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Disraeli; Lord Chancellor, Sir F. Thesiger; President of the Council, Earl Salisbury; Lord of the Privy Seal, Earl Hardwick; Home Secretary, Spencer Walpole; Foreign Secretary, Earl Malmesbury; Colonial Secretary, Sir Bulwer Lytton; Secretary of War, General Peel; Secretary of the Admiralty, Sir J. Pakington; Postmaster General, Lord Colchester; Board of Trade, Mr. Henley; Board of Control, Lord Ellenborough; Public Works, Lord John Manners; Attorney General, Sir F. Kelly; Viceroy of Ireland, Earl Eglinton; Irish Chief, Lord Justice Blackland; Chief Secretary, Lord Naas.

Parliament had adjourned to March 1st, when a further adjournment to the 12th would take place.

An article in a letter to the Times, defends Orsini, the conspirator against Napoleon.

A coalery explosion at Mountain Ash, Wales, had killed nineteen men.

The Admiralty Court have rendered a verdict against the steamer North American in the matter of the collision between that vessel and the *Leviathan*. An appeal will be taken.

China.—The all-wise to continue their protectorate of Canton until satisfactory terms were made with the Government at Peking. All was quiet at the departure of the mail. There was a prospect of a renewal of trade in a week. The allies lost 130 men in the assault upon Canton.

India.—Sir Colin Campbell was gathering a reid for the entry of Oude, when the final struggle and a most determined resistance was anticipated.

France.—Letters from France indicate a better state of feeling in England.

An immense number of arrests have been made of republicans at Paris recently.

The Belgian Chamber has passed a bill relative to attempts against the lives of sovereigns.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Portland, March 16.—The steamer North American, from Liverpool on the 31st instant, arrived here this morning. Her general intelligence is unimportant.

The Earl of Derby had made his inaugural speech before Parliament. He urges the necessity of still continuing on friendly terms with France.

The reply of England to the French Government, on the question of political conspirators, had been sent to Count Walewski, at further proceedings in Parliament depend on his answer.

Canton having fallen before the Powers of the allied army, a speedy peace with China is anticipated.

The Indian bill will probably be modified. The Parliamentary reform bill has been postponed until the next session.

The Directors of the North British Bank have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from three to twelve months.

Intelligence has been received seven days later from India, but the advices are unimportant.

Sir Colin Campbell was still preparing to march upon Lucknow, where the rebels numbered 2,500, and expected 1,000. The Rajpoots held out, and were expected to strong fortresses of Awarh, had marched on for Ootah, where disunion reigns.

The authority of civil power had been restored in Delhi.

Large reinforcements of European troops are still required.

The rebels at Lucknow were said to be losing heart, and Gen. Outram had not been disturbed since the 16th.

The French conspirators had appealed against the sentence of death lately pronounced against them.

Liverpool, Tuesday.—Cotton has advanced 1d. Sales of three days, 21,000 bales; speculators selling 2,500, and exporters 1,000. T. market closed firm, but dull for want of stock.

Manchester advices were favorable, and closed with holders asking an advance.

Baltimore 22s. 23s. 24s. 25s. 26s. 27s. 28s. 29s. 30s. 31s. 32s. 33s. 34s. 35s. 36s. 37s. 38s. 39s. 40s. 41s. 42s. 43s. 44s. 45s. 46s. 47s. 48s. 49s. 50s. 51s. 52s. 53s. 54s. 55s. 56s. 57s. 58s. 59s. 60s. 61s. 62s. 63s. 64s. 65s. 66s. 67s. 68s. 69s. 70s. 71s. 72s. 73s. 74s. 75s. 76s. 77s. 78s. 79s. 80s. 81s. 82s. 83s. 84s. 85s. 86s. 87s. 88s. 89s. 90s. 91s. 92s. 93s. 94s. 95s. 96s. 97s. 98s. 99s. 100s. 101s. 102s. 103s. 104s. 105s. 106s. 107s. 108s. 109s. 110s. 111s. 112s. 113s. 114s. 115s. 116s. 117s. 118s. 119s. 120s. 121s. 122s. 123s. 124s. 125s. 126s. 127s. 128s. 129s. 130s. 131s. 132s. 133s. 134s. 135s. 136s. 137s. 138s. 139s. 140s. 141s. 142s. 143s. 144s. 145s. 146s. 147s. 148s. 149s. 150s. 151s. 152s. 153s. 154s. 155s. 156s. 157s. 158s. 159s. 160s. 161s. 162s. 163s. 164s. 165s. 166s. 167s. 168s. 169s. 170s. 171s. 172s. 173s. 174s. 175s. 176s. 177s. 178s. 179s. 180s. 181s. 182s. 183s. 184s. 185s. 186s. 187s. 188s. 189s. 190s. 191s. 192s. 193s. 194s. 195s. 196s. 197s. 198s. 199s. 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